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RECORD OF AMERICAN FOLK-LORE.

NORTH AMERICA.

ALGONKIAN. In the "American Antiquarian" (vol. xx. pp. 305, 306) for September–October, 1898, Dr. A. S. Gatschet discusses "The Meaning of 'Merrimac,'" showing that the river name is taken from the word for "catfish" in some eastern Algonkian dialect. Some interesting etymological details of several other fish-names are also given.—To the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 261–270), Mr. W. W. Tooker contributes a paper on "The Problem of the Rechahechrian Indians of Virginia." The author's etymology of this name makes it Algonkian, with the very appropriate signification "People of the lonely place," — *cf.* "Great Dismal Swamp." Mr. Tooker's paper is a valuable contribution to Indian synonymy and onomatology.

Blackfoot.—In the "Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci." (vol. lxvii. p. 793), Rev. John Maclean discusses briefly "Blackfoot Womanhood."—In the same volume appear (pp. 788, 789) abstracts of articles by R. N. Wilson on "The Blackfoot Legend of the Scar-Face," and "Blackfoot Sun-Offerings."

Ojibwa. "Ojibwa Feather Symbolism" is discussed by W. J. McGee in the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 177–180) for June, 1898. The article deals with the "plume" of Kahkewaquo-naby (Rev. Peter Jones), nearly a century old, having been preserved since the death of its wearer in 1856. Rev. Peter Jones's name signified "sacred waving feathers," and this is the plume given him at his name-feast when a youth.

Passamaquoddy. In the "Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc." (vol. xxxvi. pp. 479–495), Mr. J. D. Prince discusses "The Passamaquoddy Wampum Records."

ATHAPASCAN. "The Jicarilla Genesis" is the title of an interesting paper by James Mooney in the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 197–209) for July, 1898. The Indians concerned are the so-called "Jicarilla ('Little Basket' in Spanish) Apaches," who belong to the great Athapaskan stock. The myth was obtained in November, 1897. It contains the day-night gambling item, the origin of mountains, the snaring and fastening of the sun and moon, the drying of the earth, the making of rivers, the account of the moon-boy and the sun-boy and the great frog, the big elk, etc., the extermination of the monsters. — "The Dénés of America identified with the Tungus of North Asia" is the title of an extravagant article by Professor John Campbell (of "Hittite" fame) in the "Transactions of the Canadian Institute" (vol. v. pp. 167–224).

ESKIMO. To the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 165-187) Fru Signe Rink contributes an article on "The Girl and the Dogs: An Eskimo Folk-Tale with Comments," and to the following number a second article (pp. 209-215), "The Girl and Dogs: Further Comments." The names *qavdlunait* = "Europeans," and *irqidlit* = "Indians," are etymologized, and the folk-tale explained on a linguistic basis. — In the July issue Mr. John Murdoch writes of "The Name of the Dog-Ancestor in Eskimo Folk-Lore" (p. 223), and dissents from one of Fru Rink's etymologies.

HAIDA. In the second volume of the "Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History" (pp. 13-24) appears a valuable article, illustrated by 6 plates (containing 93 figures), by Dr. Franz Boas, on "Facial Paintings of the Indians of Northern British Columbia." The paper, which is preceded by an account of the operations of the Jesup Expedition during the year 1897, describes a collection of facial paintings obtained from a Haida chief of Masset. The subjects of these paintings "are largely the crests of the various families," and the decorations differ according to the rank and wealth of the wearer. — In "Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" (vol. liii. pp. 160-174) Dr. G. A. Dorsey publishes an account of "A Cruise among Haida and Tlingit Villages about Dixon's Entrance."

IROQUOIAN. In the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 286-287), Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt discusses "The Term *haii haii* of Iroquoian Mourning and Condolence Songs," coming to the conclusion that "this term *haii haii*, now used in the condoling council of the League of the Six Nations of the Iroquois, had its origin in a supposed imitation of a supposed cry of a supposed being."

KOOTENAY. In the "Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci." (vol. lxvii. p. 792), Dr. A. F. Chamberlain publishes a brief account of "Kootenay Indian Drawings." — Also notes on "The Kootenays and their Salishan Neighbors."

MOKI. Under the title "Environmental Interrelations in Arizona," Mr. Walter Hough contributes to the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 133-155) an interesting account of the exploitation by the Moki Indians of the plant-life of the arid Arizonian region. The distribution of the 173 species made use of by these Indians is as follows: Agriculture and forage, 13; arts, 17; architecture, 4; domestic life, 10; games and amusements, 2; dress and adornment, 6; folk-lore, 10; food, 47; medicine, 45; religion, 19. "If the sun is the father of the Hopi," says the author, "then corn is their mother." Many items of primitive religion and folk-lore are given in the notes to the plant-lists.

PUEBLOS. In the "American Antiquarian" for July-August,

1898 (vol. xx. pp. 193-210), Rev. S. D. Peet publishes an illustrated article, "Caves and Cliff-Dwellings compared," treating of the architectural development in the Pueblo region,—cave-houses, cliff-dwellings, pueblos.—The September-October number of the same periodical has another article by the same author on "The Religious Life and Works of the Cliff-Dwellers" (pp. 275-298).

SALISHAN. As the sixth volume of the "Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society," appears "Traditions of the Thompson River Indians of British Columbia" (Boston and New York, 1898, x, 137 pp. 8°), with an introduction by Dr. F. Boas and notes. Thirty-five tales, dealing chiefly with the activities of the "Transformers" who prepared the earth for the abode of mankind are given, and in the introduction Dr. Boas discusses the nature and implications of this new body of folk-lore.

SIUAN. "Ponka Feather Symbolism" is the title of a brief article by Dr. W. J. McGee in the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 156-159) for May, 1898. Among the points of interest noted are: The fairly definite variation of primitive ornamentation; the use alone of eagle feathers; the waning of the feather-symbolism with the changed condition of Indian life. Noteworthy is the use of "soft, floating or waving down as the symbol of the 'ghost,' or Mystery." The Ponkas seem to have been greater users of feather symbolism than the other Siuan tribes.—In the "Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci." (vol. xlv. pp. 324-334), Miss Alice C. Fletcher publishes "A Study from the Omaha Tribe: The Import of the Totem."—In the "Strand Magazine" (vol. xv. pp. 545-551), Mr. A. J. Buckholder writes of "Wizards of the Sioux Nation."—In "Globus" (Braunschweig) Dr. A. S. Gatschet discusses (vol. lxxiii. S. 349-355) the Osage Indians ("Die Osageindianer mit Bildnissen hervorragender Stammesangehörigen").

TEHUAN. From the press of the University of Chicago comes "A Preliminary Study of the Pueblo of Taos" (Chicago, 1898, 8°), by M. L. Miller,—a doctor's thesis.

UTO-AZTECAN. In the "Schweizer. Blätter f. Gesundheitspflege (Zürich)," Grohman publishes (n. F., Bd. xiii. 1898, S. 84-89) an article ("Sitten hinsichtlich Krankheit und Tod bei den Azteken-Indianern: Originalbeitrag zur vergleichenden Diätetik der Volksseele") dealing with Aztec customs relating to disease and death.—In the "Verh. der Berliner Anthropol. Ges." for 1897 (pp. 607-611), Dr. E. Seler writes about "Nachrichten über den Aussatz in alten Mexikanischen Quellen."—In his article ("Amer. Anthropol." vol. xi. pp. 165-170), "An Ancient Human Effigy Vase from Arizona," Dr. J. Walter Fewkes describes an effigy vase in the form of a human figure found in a cave in Pima, a settlement in the Pueblo

Viejo Valley, the presence of which in that region he ascribes to "Mexican influence" in southern Arizona. — In "Globus" (vol. lxxiv. pp. 85-93), Dr. E. Seler discusses "Altmexikanische Knocherasseln."

ZAPOTECAN. In the "American Antiquarian" (vol. xx. pp. 299-302) there is reprinted from the "Indianapolis Journal" Mr. M. H. Saville's account of the "Discovery of an Ancient City in Mexico." Amid the pyramid ruins near Xoxo, five miles south of Oaxaca, were found the remains of a "city," and on the lintel of a doorway "hieroglyphics of a very advanced character;" also mural paintings in an ancient tomb. Mr. Saville believes the writing to be "at least partly phonetic." It is esteemed a highly important discovery.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MAYAN. "The Mongol-Mayan Constitution" is the title of an article by James Wickersham in the "American Antiquarian" (vol. xx. pp. 169-176), in which the author concludes to his own satisfaction that the Chinese and "Aztec-Mayan" peoples were closely related, and that "everything in their domestic, religious, and governmental affairs" was ruled by the "Quadriform Constitution," based on "the square plan of the cardinal points."

GENERAL.

CULTURE. Under the title, "Piratical Acculturation," Dr. W. J. McGee gives, in the "American Anthropologist" (vol. xi. pp. 243-249) for August, 1898, an account of the largely inimical and adventitious interchange of devices and ideas in savagery and barbarism. References are made to the Seri and Papago Indians.

FIRE-MAKING. In the "Contributions of the Bucks County Historical Society," No. 4 (Philadelphia, 1898, 8°), Mr. H. C. Mercer writes of "Light and Fire Making."

GAMES. In the "Bulletins of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania" (vol. i. No. 3), Mr. Stewart Culin writes of "American Indian Games" — taking the game of dice in all its bearings as a subject of study. He brings it in relation to the *atlatl* or throwing-stick of Mexico, coming to the conclusion that stick-tossing games of the kind in question must have spread from that centre. In "Science" (July 19, 1898), Dr. D. G. Brinton adds a note on the subject.

IMPLEMENTS. "The Genesis of Implement-Making" is the title of an article by Mr. F. H. Cushing in the "Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci." (vol. xlv. pp. 337-339).

MIGRATION. To the "American Antiquarian" (vol. xx. pp. 253-258) James Wickersham contributes a brief article on "The Num-

ber of Indian Languages in Washington," mostly devoted to a consideration of the possibilities of Asiatic influence upon the north-west coast, and the action of the Kuro-sivo as a possible distributor of wrecks and castaways.

MUSIC. In "Science" (September 16, 1898), under the title "Pre-Columbian Music Again," Prof. O. T. Mason writes of aboriginal American musical instruments, with references to the Kekchi and certain Indians of Honduras.

SCALPING. To "Globus" (Braunschweig) Friederici contributes a general article on Scalping — "Skalpieren in Nord-Amerika" (vol. lxxiii. 201 ; 222) — among the North American Indians.

A. F. C. and I. C. C.